

all the other industries of the country, against the willful aggression of labor.

The railroad executives were reinforced by hundreds of letters and telegrams from big manufacturers and employers, urging them not to yield the "right and justice of administration."

Hidden said, however, the executives were here with open minds to listen to what the President had to suggest.

TO STAND FAST BY ARBITRATION

From an unquestioned source it was learned the executives went into conference with no counter proposition. They intended to stand fast by arbitration—even as to the eight-hour day principle as applied to railroad operation. It was made very plain that unless the President uncovers some powerful instrument by which he may change their attitude, they are determined to stand or fall on their contention. It was announced positively that the plan was to stand firm against acceptance of the President's proposition outlined by the employees yesterday.

At the conclusion of the White House meeting the executives planned to issue a complete statement of their contentions.

The executives contended—and with utterance—that the President is arbitrarily trying to force down the throats of the railroads an eight-hour working day before the feasibility of its application to railroad operation has been investigated.

"When a railroad attempts to increase its rates," one official said, "it must first show good and sufficient cause and subject itself to a thorough investigation. Why isn't that railroad entitled to show cause why it shouldn't increase its salaries to employees before having to pay those increases?"

The session today was very short, the President speaking only briefly after putting up to the men his proposition for settlement.

Members of Congress in both branches sought to enter the situation. They talked of passing a compulsory arbitration law in case President Wilson's negotiations should fail to completely eliminate the prospect of a nation-wide strike.

The plan of these statesmen is to enact the law before the brotherhood could call a strike, but inasmuch as the brotherhood control 400,000 votes, members of Congress are likely to think twice before they become active in the controversy.

The railroad presidents, in an informal session in the New Willard Hotel, which lasted until 3 o'clock this morning, parted with the belief that Mr. Wilson would ask them, when they had put on record their approval of the previous action of the managers, to "think the matter over for a few days."

They parted in the belief that it was the best policy for Mr. Wilson, their spokesman, to tell Mr. Wilson they could not change their attitude in two days or ten days, but they were, of course, willing to adjourn indefinitely out of courtesy to the President of the United States, and they hoped that in the interim he might take more informing counsel than he has had so far.

PRESIDENT MAY TAKE HIS APPEAL TO BIG FINANCIERS.

The railroad presidents knew of a plan attributed to the President of calling on the heads of the great banking houses and financial syndicates of the country to come to Washington and say whether they approved of the action of the railroad presidents, who are daily hiring men on a big scale.

"We have anticipated that," said one railroad president. "We have put ourselves in touch with a number of the men of large interests, representing a majority of our stock and bond holdings, and we believe that if they are called on to say whether they regard us as good and true stewards they will stand the gaff and stand up before everybody and say 'yes.'"

It is a peculiar feature of this threatening situation, which may lead to the greatest strike the world ever knew, that it is the employing side which is making "arbitration" the keystone of all its structure of arguments.

The sum and substance of the opposing sides is:

EMPLOYERS ARE FIRM IN DEMANDING ARBITRATION.

The railroad presidents and managers: "We are willing to submit the eight-hour day, wages and all other modifications, to an arbitration board appointed by the President of the United States or any other authority he recommends; but there must be arbitration."

The brotherhood of employees: "No man employed by a railroad shall work more than eight hours in every twenty-four. We shall not arbitrate."

Carstairs Rye

Cool—Since 1768

New York is America's most popular summer resort—and for 128 years, Carstairs Rye has been Father Knickerbocker's toast in welcoming visitors.

In protective bottles—
"A good bottle to keep good whiskey good"

A Century Favorite

anything except the methods by which the labor itself is brought about.

More and more often in their groups of earnest discussion to-day the railroad financiers and managers discussed the story prevalent in Washington that in the event of a strike the President would call on the United States Army to operate the railroads of the country as a public necessity to supply subsistence and communications.

"We would just as soon," said the spokesman for one group of railroad presidents, "have the United States Government take them over and try the experiment of a rigid eight-hour day than that our stockholders should hold us responsible for the outcome on such a plan."

"But where is the detachment of our army which is to do this thing and when will it arrive at our roundhouses and offices? Furthermore, if the Government is going to take over our properties, when and under what conditions will they be given back?"

RAILWAY WORKERS BELIEVE STRIKE MAY BE Averted.

Despite the attitude of the White House, the union leaders believe a strike may be averted.

"We feel confident there will be some settlement before the end of the week," said William J. Harrison, Brotherhood of Trainmen. "The delegates will remain here to take final action."

Among the railway Presidents and officials who took part in the conference were: W. W. Atterbury, Vice President, Pennsylvania Railroad Company; Hale Holden, President, Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company; Ralph Peters, President, Long Island Railroad Company; W. H. Trautman, President, Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company; Frank Trumbull, Chairman, Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company and Chairman, Railway Executive Advisory Committee; L. F. Schumacher, Vice President, El Paso and Southwestern System; R. E. Bush, Receiver, Missouri Pacific Railway; E. J. Pearson, Vice President, New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad; Judge R. S. Lovett, Chairman, C. & H. Marking, Union Pacific System; W. J. Harrison, Vice President, Seaboard Air Line Railroad Company; Daniel Willard, President, Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company; George W. Stevens, President, Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company; J. Kruttschnitt, Chairman Executive Committee, Southern Railway System; J. F. L. Lancaster, Vice President, Delaware and Hudson Railroad Company; J. L. Lancaster, Vice President, Delaware and Hudson Railroad Company; George M. Shriver, Vice President, Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company; J. H. Carroll, General Counsel, Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company; A. D. Dice, Vice President, Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company; F. H. Sisson, Assistant to Chairman, Railway Executive Advisory Committee; D. C. Crawford, of New York Central; J. J. Jackson, President, Chicago and East Illinois Railroad Company; H. R. Currie, Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville; J. G. Bied, Chicago and Alton; S. M. Felton, Chicago and Great Western; R. H. Ashton, Chicago and Northwestern.

DISMISSES PLOT CASE; CALLS WORK SLIP-SHOD

Judge Mulqueen Scores District Attorney's Office Under Last Administration.

In an opinion scoring the District Attorney's office under the last administration for slipshod handling of cases before the Grand Jury, Judge Mulqueen in General Sessions today dismissed the indictment for conspiracy filed by the Grand Jury last September against Robert T. Lewis, an attorney, of No. 74 Broadway.

Lewis was charged with conspiring to prevent the due course of law and justice and to compound a crime of grand larceny, for which Joseph H. Mack was under indictment.

Mack was a partner of Salo Jackson, "Petitecot King." The firm failed in 1911 with liabilities of nearly \$1,000,000. Jackson was convicted and Mack became a fugitive. It was alleged that Lewis, then counsel for the receiver of the firm, offered to destroy its books in order to prevent the conviction of Mack.

In his opinion Judge Mulqueen said much of the testimony given was hearsay and suggests that testimony concerning telephone conversations should be verified before being presented to a Grand Jury.

SARATOGA WINNERS.

FIRST RACE—For two-year-olds; handicap; \$500 added; five and a half furlongs—Burlington, 117 (Crosby), to 1, 2 to 1 and 4 to 5; first, Berlin, 126 (Murphy), 12 to 1 and 2 to 1; second, Kidney, 112 (Allen), 2 to 1 and 1 to 1 and 3 to 1; third, Time, 120 (McIntyre), 8 to 1 and 4 to 1.

SECOND RACE—Steeplechase; handicap; selling; for five-year-olds and up; with \$500 added; about two miles—Shadow, 122 (Allen), 2 to 1 and 1 to 1; second, Time, 120 (McIntyre), 8 to 1 and 4 to 1; third, Time, 120 (McIntyre), 8 to 1 and 4 to 1.

THIRD RACE—For three-year-olds; handicap; \$500 added; five and a half furlongs—Burlington, 117 (Crosby), to 1, 2 to 1 and 4 to 5; first, Berlin, 126 (Murphy), 12 to 1 and 2 to 1; second, Kidney, 112 (Allen), 2 to 1 and 1 to 1 and 3 to 1; third, Time, 120 (McIntyre), 8 to 1 and 4 to 1.

FOURTH RACE—For three-year-olds; handicap; \$500 added; five and a half furlongs—Burlington, 117 (Crosby), to 1, 2 to 1 and 4 to 5; first, Berlin, 126 (Murphy), 12 to 1 and 2 to 1; second, Kidney, 112 (Allen), 2 to 1 and 1 to 1 and 3 to 1; third, Time, 120 (McIntyre), 8 to 1 and 4 to 1.

FIFTH RACE—For three-year-olds; handicap; \$500 added; five and a half furlongs—Burlington, 117 (Crosby), to 1, 2 to 1 and 4 to 5; first, Berlin, 126 (Murphy), 12 to 1 and 2 to 1; second, Kidney, 112 (Allen), 2 to 1 and 1 to 1 and 3 to 1; third, Time, 120 (McIntyre), 8 to 1 and 4 to 1.

SIXTH RACE—For three-year-olds; handicap; \$500 added; five and a half furlongs—Burlington, 117 (Crosby), to 1, 2 to 1 and 4 to 5; first, Berlin, 126 (Murphy), 12 to 1 and 2 to 1; second, Kidney, 112 (Allen), 2 to 1 and 1 to 1 and 3 to 1; third, Time, 120 (McIntyre), 8 to 1 and 4 to 1.

SEVENTH RACE—For three-year-olds; handicap; \$500 added; five and a half furlongs—Burlington, 117 (Crosby), to 1, 2 to 1 and 4 to 5; first, Berlin, 126 (Murphy), 12 to 1 and 2 to 1; second, Kidney, 112 (Allen), 2 to 1 and 1 to 1 and 3 to 1; third, Time, 120 (McIntyre), 8 to 1 and 4 to 1.

EIGHTH RACE—For three-year-olds; handicap; \$500 added; five and a half furlongs—Burlington, 117 (Crosby), to 1, 2 to 1 and 4 to 5; first, Berlin, 126 (Murphy), 12 to 1 and 2 to 1; second, Kidney, 112 (Allen), 2 to 1 and 1 to 1 and 3 to 1; third, Time, 120 (McIntyre), 8 to 1 and 4 to 1.

NINTH RACE—For three-year-olds; handicap; \$500 added; five and a half furlongs—Burlington, 117 (Crosby), to 1, 2 to 1 and 4 to 5; first, Berlin, 126 (Murphy), 12 to 1 and 2 to 1; second, Kidney, 112 (Allen), 2 to 1 and 1 to 1 and 3 to 1; third, Time, 120 (McIntyre), 8 to 1 and 4 to 1.

TENTH RACE—For three-year-olds; handicap; \$500 added; five and a half furlongs—Burlington, 117 (Crosby), to 1, 2 to 1 and 4 to 5; first, Berlin, 126 (Murphy), 12 to 1 and 2 to 1; second, Kidney, 112 (Allen), 2 to 1 and 1 to 1 and 3 to 1; third, Time, 120 (McIntyre), 8 to 1 and 4 to 1.

TURKISH TROOPS FIGHT IN GALICIA; REPULSE RUSSIANS

Berlin Announces That They Have Helped Stiffen Gen. von Bothmer's Lines.

BATTLE IN MOUNTAINS.

Petrograd Claims Progress in Pass Leading Down Into Hungary.

A new speed scout, with a motor of 100 horse-power, has just been completed for the United States Army. It was designed to eliminate all exposed wires, which have often proven a source of weakness in aeroplane.

There are only two winged scouts of this type in the United States Army. It was designed to eliminate all exposed wires, which have often proven a source of weakness in aeroplane.

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Aeroplane Which Makes 119 Miles an Hour Designed for Scout Duty in U. S. Army



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PRESIDENT VETOES THE ARMY BILL; HE OBJECTS TO CLAUSE

(Continued from First Page.)

available for certain classes of active duty, in time of peace with their consent, and in time of war without their consent.

PRESIDENT HAS AUTHORITY OVER RETIRED OFFICERS.

"By the recently enacted National Defense Act, the authority of the President over retired officers has been further extended so as to make them subject to his call in time of war for any kind of duty without any restriction whatever. Courts and attorney general have in a long line of decisions held that officers of the army on the retired list hold public office."

"It thus appears that both the legislative and judicial branches have for years been in agreement in the matter between retired officers, who are regarded and governed at all times as an effective reserve of skilled and experienced officers and a potential source of military strength, and more pensioners, from whom no further military service is expected. Officers on the retired list are, therefore, officers of the army, members of the military establishment distinguished by their long service, and as such, examples of discipline to the officers and men in the active army. Moreover, they wear the uniform of the army, their education and service have qualified them in military matters to represent the spirit of the military establishment, and they are subject to discipline in time of national emergency by the mere order of the Commander-in-Chief.

DISCIPLINE NECESSARY FOR RETIRED OFFICERS.

"They are, therefore, members of the army, officers of the United States, and have in their keeping the good name and the good spirit of the entire military establishment before the world. They might become a source of temptation to the rules and articles of war and to trial by general court martial have always been regarded as necessary in order that the retired list might not become a source of tendencies which would weaken the discipline of the active land forces and impair that control over those forces which the constitution vests in the President.

"The purpose of the Articles of War in times of peace is to bring about a uniformity in the application of military discipline which will make the entire organization coherent and effective and to engender a spirit of cooperation and proper subordination to authority which will make the retired list a part of the army, and instantly make the entire army a unit in its purpose of self-discipline and devotion to duty in the national defense.

"These purposes cannot be accomplished if the retired officers, still a part of the military establishment, still relied upon to perform important duties, are excluded from retirement, from the wholesome and unifying effect of this subjection to a common discipline.

OFFICERS WOULD NOT WELCOME THE CHANGE.

"I am persuaded that officers on the retired list would themselves regard as an invidious and unpalatable discrimination which in effect excluded them from full membership in the profession to which they have devoted their lives, and of which, by the laws of their country, they are still members. So long as Congress sees fit to make the retired personnel a part of the Army of the United States, the constitutionality of the proposed exemption of such personnel from all liability under the articles of war is a matter of serious doubt, leaving the retired list, as it does, without any means sanctioned by statute of exercising over the personnel thus exempted the power of command vested in him by the constitution.

"Convinced, as I am, of the unwisdom of this provision and of its harmful effect upon the discipline of the army, doubting, as I do, the power of Congress wholly to exempt retired officers from the control of the President, while declaring them to be a part of the regular army of the United States, I am constrained to return this bill without my approval."

Within an hour the veto reached the House, Chairman Hays reintroduced the measure, minus any mention of the Articles of War. It was passed by the House, and the objectionable section of the bill.

A bitter fight in conference is expected when the new bill reaches that stage. It may delay the adjournment of Congress.

Used Potatoes as Hand Grenades.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 18.—A number of German waiters bombarded and brought down a British flag hoisted on a local hotel for movie making during the war.

Apprentice allowance claimed. Truck test.

WALL STREET.

Market opened active, showing small changes from last night's closing. Marine issues advanced and a few of the industrial stocks made considerable gains. Trading fell to small volume after the first hour and profit taking caused reactions ranging up to two points at noon.

United States Steel sold at 91, off 11-2 from yesterday's high of 92 1-2. The market came to a complete standstill at 1 P. M.

Closing Quotations.

Stock	High.	Low.	Last.
Albany Gold Mine	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/2
Am. Bell	77 1/2	77	76 3/4
Am. Can. & Pkry.	60 1/2	60	60 1/2
Am. Oil	12 1/2	12	12 1/2
Am. Sugar	80 1/2	80	80 1/2
Am. Tel. & Tel. Co.	100 1/2	100	100 1/2
Am. Tobacco	100 1/2	100	100 1/2
Am. Western Union	44 1/2	44	44 1/2
At. & P. N. E.	140 1/2	140	140 1/2
At. & P. N. W.	140 1/2	140	140 1/2
Baldwin Locomotive	120 1/2	120	120 1/2
Central Leather	54 1/2	54	54 1/2
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